THE MAILS OF THE EUROPA.

Failure of the American Rebel Cause in Europe.

Napoleon's Opinion of the "Vigor of the North."

The Neutrality Policy of England and France.

Reported Purchases of Arms in Germany for the Union.

The British Gunboat Fleet for the Coast of America.

The Royal Ascot Plate and Other Stakes Won by American Horses.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE,

The London Hereld of the 15th of June, speaking of the operations on the Stock Exchange the previous day,

Phares in British Possessions remained neglected, the stual business being confined to a few dealings in the dam as Canacian itses, principally the former; quotama, nevertheless, rules steady.

A correspondent of the London Herald in Hamburg,

rriting on the 11th of June, says:-

writing on the 11th of June, says:—
Accounts from all parts of the North of Europe speak
hopefully of agricultural prospects, and particularly
with regard to the rye crop. The telegraph from Christiana, in Norway, has brought us the metacchey intelligence that a dresaful tre had destroyed six-sevenths of
the dwellings and warehouses, with all that they contained, of the town of Oesterrisor. Three hundred
houses were consumed in the flames, and the amputs of
property of all kinds destroyed was very considerable.
I have just learned the death of Dr. Crister, burgemaster
of the Hansestic town of Lune. He deed last night, at
the savanced age of eiguty-three.

A letter from Madrid, of the 7th of June, in the Messaour de Bauerne. Says:—

A letter from Madrid, of the 7th of June, in the Messager de Bayenne, says:—

The death of Count Cavour has produced a deep impression at Madrid; all parties comprehend that the loss of that great statesman will open the door to Italian revolution. It is possible that the democrate and absolutiest may secretly congretuiste themselves on this event, which he a real catastrophe for the cause of Italy; but men of order can only see with a deep feeling of regret the premature removal of this munister, who bore on his robust shouldors all the weight of the great Italian movement. What will now take place?

The Commendation of Madrid in appropriate the

The Correspondencia, of Madrid, in announcing the tests of the great statesman, said that the Count was the ecret and the most determined enemy of the Spanish

King Victor Emanuel has sent magnificent presents to Garibaldi's daughter, on the occasion of her marriage, as stated, with one of her father's nides de-camp, who, it is wed Saribaldi's life in Sicily. Among the presents is a suit of ornaments in brilliants of great value.

The Great Eastern is advertised to sail from England,

rith troops for Canada, on June 24.
Letters from Croastadt of the 6th of June state that

the Russian government were noting out several frigates and line-of-battle ships, one of which appeared in the roads on the 4th inst.

roads on the 4th inst.

The Northern (Ireland) Whig, of June 12, speaking on the agricultural prospects of Uister, observes:—In commencing our weekly agricultural reports for the season, it is a piceasant task to announce that nearly all our district correspondents concur in making favorable representations of the harvest prospects. The occasional rains during the past five or six days have given new hopes to the farming interest in the north; and, going into the country at any point in the neighborhood of Belfast, the most inexpertenced person in agricultural maters cannot fail to perceive the great difference apparent in pusture lands and growing crops between this week and last.

The body of Count Cavour was opened by the physicians on the afternoon of the 7th of June. It was remarked that his hair had turned quite white during his short malady.

The Ocean of Brest says :-

The government has decided that the transatianti samers from Havre to New York shall henceforth cal

Our Paris Correspondence. Pagis, June 14, 1861.

City on England's Hypocrity-Count de Morny's Opinion of the Chances of the Rebels-The Emperor's Opinion of "The Viger of the North"-A Day of Reckoning with France has adopted the policy of England in recogniz-

ing the belligerent rights of the Southern States; but for all this I am certain I speak on good authority when I say that the sympathy of the nation at large is wholly on the side of the North, or, in other words, the government of the United States.

blem, and sees in every commotion, no matter in which corner of the world, the means of exalting France. He

sceps sailing in the wake of England because at present he cannot do without her; but letjher become embrosied with any other State, let her get into a " muss," and you will scon see how much longer he will be her conort. I besieve this to be the simple reason of this quasi acknowledgement of the secession States. In conversa tion with various classes, the selfish conduct of England in setting the example she has is un versally stigmatized. We, it is said, never pretended to make such plous decla maticus about slavery; our commercial relations with America are very different, and we are not of the same stock and kindred, and yet, unless forced by the policy of ingland, we should have been slow to do anything to

America are very different, and we are not of the same stock and kindred, and yet, unless forced by the policy of England, we should have been slow to do anything to impede the actions of a government representing the bean ideal of popular liberty. It is only on a piece with the British policy which so long kept i.a. Vendee an irritating blister on the Revolution of 1759, and which, at every shock, whenever troubles arise, is always ready to fing a protecting legis over the sore spot. But one voice throughout the world proclaims England's policy to be cold ann escish, and as a matter of course it begots selfabress in return. The Southern States are reoses, and robels oxly, against their liege and sovereigs lord—the government of the United States—and so sophistry can justify the initiation given by the cold and cynical policy of Lord John Russell. Our government follows it because just now it cannot help itself, but it does a also because just now it cannot help itself, but it does an also because just now it cannot help itself, but it does an also because in has special purposes of its own which sight bereafter unte it in the closest alliance with Tarin America. The Canadas may ere long be appropriated by the United States, and France, who has never lost night of her ancient possessions, where the sons of her formor subjects still live and speak their mother tongue, will have a comment boat of interest with that people who abali occupy the resources of England in a distant struggle. It was not yesterday that I found myself among a large party, constning of Senators, members of the Oxpe Legislatif and many diplomatic personages, and I was surprised to find how unanimous was the tide of senators for the secession States if no one helps them." And a diplomatic personage of high rank assured me that the Emperor raid at the dimor table last surprise and the achieve of the provide and the dimor table last surprise and the senator of the secession States if no one helps them." And a surprise are but aggregate individ

Reports from America by Napoleon's Agents-His Majesty successful at the War Power of the Union-sorry therebrench Upice for America to Serve the Union, do.

it had despatched to the United States reports that rather actorished them. They excertained that beyond a doubt the federal government could, even in the event of the biockade of every Atlantic port, construct any number of war vessels, arm and equip them in the interior of the country, and get them to see. This fact had been urged upon the authorities here long ago, but met with general disbeller. Now they know that it is really the case, and disbetief. Now they know that it is really the case, and that the resources of the country are unbounded as regards the means and material for war. The spirit shown by the government at Washington, as well as by the mass of Northern citizens, amazes the people here, and is gradually attracting the sympathylof the public, although, as I have asserted before, the government was inclined to

I know that the Southern Commissi with a sorry reception here. The Emperor has peremptorily refused them an audience, as has M. de Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Southern bonds no one will touch; so that altogether the South has made a miss

This is owing entirely to the energetic stand ta United States authorities, and the result of the despaiches I above referred to. It is known here that the South is

Still France may see fit to push England into a quarre' with the United States. Such a result could but benefit her commerce and power, as it would lessen that of Eng land, who would find she had a powerful antagonist to dea' with. France was disposed to join Eagland in a protectorate, and mosted the matter, going just so far as to cause Lord Paimerston to commit his government in a noetile manner against the United States. But now France ha other views. She has ascertained beyond a doubt the strength and energy of the North, and would prefer to keep out of the fray. This accounts for the snubbing of the

other views. She has ascertained beyond a doubt the strength and energy of the North, and would prefer to keep out of the fray. This accounts for the snubbing of the Commissioners of the Montgomery government. France knows now, from actual observation, that the South is too poor, too weak, to compete successfully with the North, and she will not prop up a rotten editice.

She will push Fagland to so doing, though, if she can, as to my certain knowledge the tone of the deepstches that pase between the Caoliset of the fullerles and that of St. James are unfavorable to the Union.

France thinks differently now, and although she did thus notify the Chamber of Commerce, as stated in the London Heald, a change has come over her resolution upon that subject. The Monstern has announced efficially that france will remain neutral, This announcement was effected by the causes I montion in this letter. You may depend upon it I am well informed as regards this subject. The Emperor Nepoleon is by far too wire a man to interfere where he can gain no proft, and he now knows there is none for those who come between the United States government and the robels.

England is to send by the Great Eastern three regiments to Canada. I suppose it is with the object of assuring the balance of power that now exists, as the storning Fost says, in favor of that portion of North America. Surely the American people will long remember the sudden action of England as regards recognizing the rights of the robellious states to consideration, and as soon as the occasion occours they will no doubt return the compliment, not only in Canada, but in freiand, where a spirit of enmity is a great of the case of I fast that the feeling of enmity has always existed, and that the stoppage of the Galway poetal subsidy. I suppose I were nearer the facts of the case of I fast that the feeling of enmity has always existed, and that the stoppage of the cabidity but the remain and the remain of the through of the remain one, and will, I do not doubt, give the St

bers of the military French circles, all of whom know the Major and estimate his abilities as a military leader at their proper worth, have looked to see the announcement of his appointment to some important command. Is it possible that a person of his ability can be overlooked by education, having been for years here at the military school of Sammur; has, as all Americans know, served with distinction in Mexico, during the war with that government, and lately went through the Italian compargn as aid de camp of General Morris, of the French campaign as aid de camp of General Morris, of the French to lary. There are many French officers who would like to corve in the United States Army under the Major's orders. I have heard that in one day last week four French officers offered their services to Mr. Dayton, your kinnster here, provided they could get a corresponding grade in the United states Army. It may not be amiss to recall hereto the attention of the public that Major Kearny was decorated by the Emperor Napoleon with the Cross of the Legion of Honor as a recognition of his gallant conduct in Italy. Such men as the Major are needed in the army, his experience in military matters being unusually great.

Napoleon's Accord with England on the

From the London times, June 13 |

For the credit of the Northera Americans it is to be hoped that the unreasonable anger with which thay have received the policy of the British government and its proclamation of neutrality will soon pass away. If they continue in the same frame of mind they must look for new diesipointiments and new causes of privation. When Mr. Lincom's diplomatists, by way of protesting against a breach of international citiquette, heir a meeting in Part to decounce us, opinional section to be divided on the subject of France. At one moment the old ally of the United States was as faithful and true as ever. France, that glorious country, where not a beggar or a drunken may was to be seen, would not make allies of pirates; she would not liken the government of the United States of Turks; she would not put rebois on an equality with those who had a legitimate right to coerce them. In short, she would not government of the United States to Turks; she would not government of the United States of Turks; she would not government and the united States of Turks; she would not government and the united States of Turks; she would not government and the decease and to be doing, in valuation of good rails and of that decease he for the free government and successors. The French government has spekens, and its decease in the free dinning room of the Louve Hotel. Now, however, the French government has spekens, and its decease in the free dinning room of the Louve Hotel. Now, however, the French government for the Contelerant States having acquired that "force and consistency" which would caable its decease in the first shape of the french shape of the first shape of the

be considered prohibitions and recon-ing against the prohibitions and recon-processmation will be presented so to contrary to law, and in any case will be protection of the French government it is difficult to conceive that the Ar-tic contrary and distinction between the

It is sifficult to conceive that the Americans wishle to draw any distinction between this document the statements of Lord John Russell. As we have if its provisions differ from those which England hatermined upon, it is in giving an advantage to the p which makes the greater use of privateering and has larger hostile commerce to proy upon. It may be sumed, therefore, that the two Western Powers will included by the Northerners in the same category, that New York will break forth into wonder it is just the two nations which make a parade of dom that are adverse to the Northern cause while despote States of Cehral and Essien Europa are of sympathy. This, indeed, is the remark which we icld has been already made in American soci But we are much afraid that the Northerners be again doomed to disappointment. We do not k what may have passed between Mr. Lincoln and of Russia or Austria, but we feel convinced that, in canacity of rules of Shake which have martime ri

colone to an independent Fenere.

This practice has been so general and a so clearly conformable to reasten, that it is unclear to support it by forther argument. It is indignantly saked by Americana why we old act declare our neutrality in the case of Hungary; we reply that the necessity for making any formal declaration old not arise, immends as Hungary is an inland country, and our interests were not directly affected by the centest. But had a decision become requisite, it would no doubt have been made in the same sprit as prompted our interference on behalf of the refugees of Turkey. The case which comes nearest to the present is this of Brazil, where one of two confederated kingdoms second from the other, and after a struggle, succeeded in establishing its independence. In this war public opinion, so far from treating the Brazilians as rebels and pirates, was greatly in their favor, and Lerd Cochrane found it no bar to his restoration to the British navy that he had once commanded a force in their service. And yet the Brazilians were slave-holders, seconding from a free soil community, just as the people of twelve out of the thirteen American colonies were in 1776. The objections to England neutrality must, therefore, fall to the ground. They are not founded in reason, but seem to be due to the American cesire of new excitement. The first enthusiasm for the invasion of the Scoth had possibly satisfied down into a calculation of chances. The appetite tor a bloody war with men of their own race, language, biblis and political institutions may have somewhat diminished when the news from England arrived. The notion of being thwart ed and abused by Britishers—of being thought not likely to wire—was just the sort of "butters" to give them a new stomach for the fight. The North has accordingly taken a great moral "cocktail." But it is one of its own mixing, and, as we have not been furnished when the naterials, we are not responsible for the effects. In any case, the fact that the chief Power of the Eurepean cont

AMERICAN COAST.

[From the London Times, Jupe 14]
Orders were yesterday received at Chathaun, from the
Admiralty, directing the following steam gun-vessels,
attached to the reserve fleet of steamers in the Medway,
to be placed in the first class steam reserve, and to be
equipped for sea, in readiness to join the squadron about
to be despatched to the coast of North America,
namely:—

The Julia, 60-horse power.

namely:—
The Julia, 60-horse power.
The Misletoc, 560 horse power.
The Britomart, 60-horse power.
The Britomart, 60-horse power.
The Sepoy, 60 horse power.
The Sepoy, 60 horse power.
The Sandity, 60 horse power.
Each of the above gun-vessels will receive on board one 68-pounder of 95 ewt., and one 32-pounder of 56 cwt.
The Bragos, 6, paddlewheel steamer, 560 horse power, Commander J. Harding, in lieu of four 10 inch guns and two 68 pounders, is to be supplied with two of the 100-pounder riffed armstrong guns; she will also receive two 24-pounder howitzers and one 12 pounder howitzer, as well as one 6 pounder brass gun for her pinnaces and launches. It is understood that the Dragon as soon as he is equipped ready for see, will be despatched to the North American coast.

[From the London Herald, June 15]
Cynget, 5, screw, Commander Arthur Thrupp, has salled from Spithead for the North American and West india retation, touching at Ply mouth for latest orders.

TRE SPANISH WEST INDIAN FLEET TO BE REGR-

THE SPANISH WEST INDIAN PLEST TO BE REOR

THE SPANISH WEST INDIAN FURTHER SPANISH WEST INDIAN FURTHER SPANISH Reet on the West meas station is about to be deprived of four screw frigates, which are to be sent to Algestras, but it will consist of small saling vessels and steamers carrying altogether upwards of 150 guns, and of the squadron formerly belonging to the Dominican republic. RESERVE AMMUNITION FOR NORTH AMERICA AND THE

RESERVE AMMUNITION FOR NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIRS.

[From the London Times, June 18.]
A reserve of ammunition for Bermuda, Halifax and Jamaica is in readiness for transport from Woolwich.

THE CHARTER AND HIRE OF THE GREAT EASTERN. In the House of Commons on the 14th of June, Admiral UNICOMIN asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had taken up the Great Eastern for the conveyance of troops to Canada; if so, at what rate per man; how many soldiers were to embark in her, and whether their being sent in that ship was with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

and whether their being sent in that ship was with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

Lord C. Pager said the Great Eastern had been so far taken up that the government had come to an arrangement with the owners of that vessel that she should carry out a certain number of troops to Quebec. They would consist of seven officers, 220 men, and 110 horses of the Royal artillers; thirty-nine officers, 868 men, and six horses of the thirtieth regiment; thirty-nine officers, 868 men, and six horses of the Sixtieth regiment; and draughts of various regiments, consisting of four officers and 101 men, making altogether eighty-nine officers, 2,057 men and 122 horses, with the usual proportion of women and children. The rates to be paid were, for officers, £18; for men, £5 18s. 6d., and for horses £20 each, and for stores in excess of the regulated regimental buggage, £2 10s. per ton. These aums would include messing and every other requisite for the officers, victualing for the men and forage for the horses. All the necessary fittings would be at the expense of the ship, the government lending bedding for the voyage. He might also state that the arrangement was made with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State for War. (Hear, hear.)

LARGE PURCHASES OF ARMS SY MR. LINCOLN'S

LARGE PURCHASES OF ARMS BY MR. LINCOLN'S

State for War. (Hear, hear.)

LARGE FURCHASES OF ARMS BY MR. LINCOLN'S

AGENTS IN GERMANY.

[Hamburg (June 11) Correspondence of London Herald]

The article now most sought after in this city is, without contradiction, that which men employ during times of war to procure such others destruction with the greatest speed and cortainty. Hamburg has been at all times the general depot of arms in Germany to which the american actions [Spanish and Central] ever since their emancipstion, have come to provide themselves with muskets, eabres, and munitions of war of all kinds for the purpose of beginning and maintaining civil war, usually caused in those numerous republics by the elevation to presidential power of such or such as individual, from which he is amost certain to be thrown down again by those very men who had raized him up amidst the acciannations of the multitude.

The United States have, in their turn, sent to draw abundantly from, the warlike depots to be found in this city, forming, as they do, a species of mercantile arsenal, always open to first owner of he who will give the largest price. On this account, since the violent rupture between the States in the North and South of the great American Union, considerable quantities have been sent off from this free port to the Northern States, and a very large number of old maiskets and sabres is expected here, which have been purchised by the agents of Precident Libooln, who are at this moment running over all parts of Germany for the purpose of procuring arms with which to destroy their brethree of the South.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF ENGLAND IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE RESEL STATES.

A notice, of which the fellowing is a copy, has been received from the Postmaster General of the United Smites.—

Post Orrice Department, Washington, May 25, 1861.

received from the Postmaster General of the United States.—

Post Orrice Department, Washington, May 25, 1861.
All poetal service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabarca Mississppl, Louisiana, Arlamas and Texas will be suspended from and after the Mat inst. Letters for office a temporarily closed by this order will be forwarded to the Jead Letter Olice, except those for Western's tigula, which will be sens to Wheeling.

In due course all letters from the United Kingdom forwarded to the Dead Letter Office at Washington will be returned to the Dead Letter Office at Washington will be returned to the Dead Letter Office in London, and in such case they will be opened and sent back to the writers. Nevertheless, at this suspension of the postal service is stated to be only temporary, the Postmaster General will continue to forward in the geogram mails for the United States my letters addressed to the States referred to which may be posted in the United kingdom, assuming that such a course is desired by the writers. By command of the Presimaster General.

ECVLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Overes, June 12 1861.

WAR NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN PARIS.
[Paris (June 13) correspondence of the London Post.]
I heer that official deepatches from America say the government of Washington is very much irritated, not only against England, but against France, for the policy accepted by both Cabinets anke towards North and South during the period of civil war.

Mr. Russell, of the London Times, in New Orienns. THE BEBEL ARMY NOT QUITE SO NUMEROUS AS IMAGINEE-VIOLENT IMPRESSMENT OF BRITISH

BE IMAGINET—VIOLENT IMPRESSMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NEW ORIEANS, May 25, 1861.

There are doubts arising in my mind respecting the number of armed met actually in the field in the south and the amount of arms in the porcession of the federal forces. The constant arivertisements and appeals for "a few more men to complete" such and such companies furnish some sort of evidence that men are still wanting. But a painful and starting insight into the manner in which "volunteers" have been sometimes obtained has been afforced to me at New Orieans. In no country in the word have outerges on British subjects been as frequent and so wanton as in the States of America. They have been frequent, perhaps, because they have generally been attent on with impunity. Englishmen, however, will be still a little surprised to hear that within a few days British subjects house in Wang in New Orleans have been mind, henced down, carried on from their labor at the wharf and the workentop, and forced by violence to serve in the "Volunteer" ranks. These cases are not isolated.

"ADD SITE OF THE ONE BUT ON "VICE, VIOLENCE, MISERI AND MURDER."

In this city there is a terrible substratum of crimes are vice, violence, misery and number, over which the wheels of the Cosions, misery and number, were which the wheels of the Cosions, misery and number, were which the wheels of the Cosions who are sent out on the streets every cay with orders not to return with less than aventy. If you can keep. But if they do not gain that—shout 3s 6d. at ay—they are liable to pupishment; they may be put into jail on charges of assinces, and may be flogged ad librame, and are sure to be half starved. Can anything, then, be more suggestive than this paragraph, which appeared in last night's paper:—"Only three Coroners' inquest were held yesternay on persons found drowned in the river, names unknown." The italics are mine. Over and over again has the boust been repeated to me that on the plantations lock and key are unknown or unused in the planters' houses. But in the civat they are much used, though acarely trusted. It appears, indeed, that unless a slave has made up his or her mid to incur the dreadful penaities of flight, there would be no inducement to commit theft. For money or jewels would be useless; rearch would be easy, detection nearly certain. That all the slaves are not indifferent to the frence before them is certain. At the house of a planter the other day one of them seed uny friend, "Will we be made to work, massa, when ole English come?" An old demestic in the house of a gentleman in this city said, "there are few whitee in this place who ought not to be killed for their cruelty to us." Another said, "Oh, just wait till they strack Pickeng." These little hims are significant enough, coupled with the notices of runaways and the longments in the police issue, to show that all is not quiet below the surface. The helders, however, are firm, and there have been many paragraphs stating that slaves have contributed to the various functor face.

Looking at the map, it is easy to comprehend that a march couthwards from Alexandria could be combined with an offansive movement by the forces said to be concentrated in and around Fortress Moorce, so as to piace Richmond itself in danger, and, if any such measure is contemplated, a battle must be fought in that vicinity, or the prestige of the South will receive very great damage. It is impossible for any one to understand the movements of the troope on both sides. These companies are scattered broadcast over the enormous expanse of the States, and, where concentrated in any censiderable numbers, seem to have had their position determined rather by local circumstances than by considerations connected with the general plan of a large campaign.

In a few days the object of the recent movements will be better understood, and it is probable that your correspondent at New York will send, by the same mail which carries this, exceedingly important information, to which I, in my present position, can have no access.

podent at New York will send, by the same mail which carries this, exceedingly important information, to which I, in my present position, can have no access. EPHCUS OF THE HOCKADE—ACHON OF THE HUTTER CONSUL.

ON THE CONFIDERATE SELURISS OF UNITED STATES VESSULS.
The influence of the blockade will be severely feit, combined with the strict interruption of all intercourse by the Mississippi. Although the South boasts of its resources and of its amazing richness and abundance of produce, the constant advice in the journals to increase the breadth of land under corn, and to neglect the cotton crep in consideration of the paramount importance of causes, indicate an apprehension of a scarcity of food if the struggle be prolonged. Under any circumstances, the patriotic laddes and gentlemen who are so anxious for the war must make up their mines to suffer a little in the flesh. All they can depend on is a supply of home lumines, Indian corn and wheat, the flesh of pips, cled out with a small supply of beaf and mutton, will constitute the daple of their food. Butter there will be none, and wine will speedily rise to an enormous price. Nor will coffice or tea he had except at a rate which will place them out of the reach of the mass of the community. These are the smallest sacrifices of war. The brockade is not yet enforced here, and the privateers of the port are extremely active, and have captured vessels with more energy than wisdom.

The day before vesterical ships belonging to the United States in this river were seized by the confederation authorities, on the ground that war had broken out, and that the time of grace accorded to the enemy's traders had expired. Great was the rush to the Consul's office to transmer the meanscale property from ownership under the States and Stripes to British hands, but Mr. Mure refused to recognize any transaction of the kind, unless sale bone field to recognize any transaction of the kind, unless also been field or cognite.

to recognize any transaction of the kind, unless sale bona fide had been effected before the action of the Confederate Marshalt.

At Charleston the blockade has been raised, owing apparently to some want of information or of means on the part of the United States government, and considerable inconvenience may be experienced by them in consequence. On the 11th the United States steam frigate Nisgars appeared cutside and warned off several British ships, and on the 13th she was visited by Mr. Bunch, our Consul, who was positively assured by the officers on board that eight or ten vessels would be down to join in enforcing the blockade. On the 15th, however, the Niagars desparted, leaving the port open, and several vessels nave since run in and obtained fabulous freights, suggesting to the minds of the owners of the vessels will were warned off the propriety of making cormons demands for compensation. The southerners generally be liver, not only that their confederacy will be acknowledged, but that the blockade will be dureparded by England. Their affection for her is proportionally prodigions and reminde one of the intensity of the gratitude which consists in lively expectations of favors to come.

one of the interesty of the grathede which commisses in lively expectations of favors to come.

The English Turf.

The ROYAL ASCOT PLATE WON BY AN AMERICAN HORSE—ANOTHER PLATE TAKEN BY ANOTHER AMERICAN BACKE.

[From the London Herald, Juve 15.]

The only drawback from the complete success of the copy of the course, and the blank which the saloon of the Queen's stand presented; and regret at the cause which prevented the Court from attending was the only feeling which marred the full enjoyment of the immense assemblage of people. These circumstances somewhat altered the characteristics of the oup day, but they did not cause any diminishing effect on the attendance indeed, it is questionable whether so large an assemblage of people was ever before gathered together on Ascot heath. The store of ladies "in the grand stand and private stands was unusually large, and the many-colored dreeses, massed as they were tegether, showed "like tulip bods of different shapes and dyes."

The Royal Stend Plate of 200 sovs., added to a sweep-stakes of 10 sovs. each; weight for age, &c.; winners extra; allowances, &c. To start at the distance post and go once round and in.

Mr. Ten Broeck's Optimist, by Lexington, 4 yrs., 8st. 3th. Fordham.

If Harrison's Lady Ripon, 3 yrs., 6st. 13th., Challouer. 2 Baron Niviero's Surprise, 4 yrs., 5st. 11th., Watkins... 3 Mr. Ten Broeck's Umpire, 4 yrs., 5st. 3th., Edwards... 4 Raron Rothachid's Queen of the Vale, 3 yrs., 6st. 13th. Daley.

Mr. Mellon's Sporting Life, 3 yrs., 6st. 13th., J. Snowden, 6 Betting—6 to 5 aget. Sporting Life, 5 to 2 aget. Lady Ripon, 5 to 1 aget. Umpire. Won by two lengths; a bad third.

A plate of 100 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; weight for age; the winner to be sold for 500 sovs., ach, weight for age; the winner to be sold for 500 sovs.

A plate of 100 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; weight for age; the winner to be sold for 500 sovs. or, if not to be sold, to carry 11b. extra. Old mile. Nine subs.

or, if not to be soid, to carry 71b. extra. Cid mile. Nine subs.
Mr. Ten Breeck's Satellite, by Imperial Albion, 5 yrs., 9st., Fordham.
Mr. Payne's Rattlebone, 4 yrs., 8st. 9lb., L. Snowdea. 2 Sir J. Hawley's Galius, 5 yrs., 9st. 7th. (uncluding 71b. extra), Wells.
Captain D. Lane's Gibraitar, 4 yrs., 8st. 9db., J. Mann. 4
Betting—7 to 4 on Satellite. 5 to 2 against Gallus. Gibraitar, with Gallus second, made the running to the Brickkilne, where Satellite & & second place. Gibraitar heid a long lead on rouncing the turn into the straight, Rattlebone being last, but the former was besten at the distance, and Satellite, followed by Gallus, took up the running. Satellite, however, passed Gallus at the stand enclosure, but coul; not reach Satellite, who was by two lengths; three qua ters of a length between the second and third; Gibraiter was last, besten some distance.

Affairs in Chins.

INSTALLATION OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCE MINISTERS IN PERIM—A COCKNET OFFICIAL ALMOST OVERTHOWS THERE DIFLOMACT.

The past fortught is somewhat barren in cows of interest. Perhaps the most important fact which has countee our knowledge since the departure of last matt is the establishment of the British and French embassies in Pekin. The flags of both nations were housed in the capital on the 36th March, on the 25th March at 6 Burboulou, attended by an excort of gradumes and artillery; and accompanied by Count Kleercewick and Bure delicities, his Secretaries of Legation, cultered Pekin and took up his residence in the Taylar city, near that of the Rousian Ambassador. On the following day str. Bruce, attended by an excort of 8th cavalry, and accompanied by Licot. Col. Neale, his Secretary, and fearen is Clair and Wyndham, attaches or legation, entered the capital and took up his residence in the neighborhood of the other sunbessadors, These proceedings appeared to be quietly viewed by the populace, and there was every prospect of the torough representatives mostling with a satisfactory reception. Med Dyurbian's Introducious to Prince Kung was to take place on the following day. Mr. Bruce had aiready been introduced to that cignitary. It has been resolved by the Chuese government to open schools in Pekin for Instruction in the English tongue, and it is proposed to send a few Chinese provenment to open schools in Pekin for instruction in the English tongue, and it is proposed to send a few Chinese provenment to open schools in Pekin proposed to send a few Chinese provention of the first your language.

Bill later accounts inform us that at Pekin affairs were going on satisfactority. On the 2s of april Mr. Bruce dially, and conversation was comined to subject to a non-political nature. Wwelliang, Wang st-ang, Hazg dli, and frundin, were the other of the first prince from the singular present in the fearer with the first prince from the singular present in the capital in a continues or indifferent prince from the sing

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MATANZAS.

The steamship Matenzus, Capt Liesergong, from Ma-taozes and Havana, arrived at this port on Wednesday mass made an excellent run from the island, arriving ere considerably before her usual time.

anything new reported from St. Domings, except that the pretented invasion by Geffrard has not been confirmed by the advices brought by the steamer Pelayo, which arrived at Havars on the 21st from the port of Arga, Mr. Huertas, the obliging purser of the Metanzas, has our thanks for papers and other favors received.

Board of Councilmen. VETO OF THE MATOR AGAINST DISCONTINUING DAILY NEWS AS AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

The Board met last evening, President Jones presiding Soon after the minutes of the previous meeting wer ceived from his Honor the Mayor, refusing to concur is discontinuing the Daily News as a corporation paper:—
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 26, 1861.
TO THE HOMORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL:—
GENTLEMEN—I return herewith the resolution proposing to discontinue the New York Daily News as end of the papers in which to publish the proposedings of the Corporation. No cause is assigned in the paper beforemely for this discontinuance, and I am left to conjecture to ascertain the reasons that have influenced it.

deem it impolitic to cut off so valuable a medium for this purpose.

If, however, the motive is to punish that paper for any distinctive views it may hold upon political questions, it must be considered as dissenting.

With its peculiar opinions upon the potitical questions of the day we have nothing to so. They may be pepular or they may be not. They may be right, or they may be wrong. It is quite certain that if erroneous, precedints in not the way to suppress them, for intoiserance always aids the cause it seeks to destroy.

I am not to be understood as endorsing all of the sentiments of the Daily News upon the great questions now agitating the country. My own pactition was early taken upon this subject, from which I have not deviated a har's breath. The authority and the integrity of the government must be maintained, without reference to the man or party who may, for the time being, be placed in com-

ment must be maintained, without reference to the man or party who may, for the time being, be placed in command. It is true, in common with two thirds of the people of this city, I deplore the precent mintary conflict in which we have been plunged, and would gladly ale a just and honorable compromise; but regrets avail not, if the necessity of the case really impels to arms. To preserve our nationality and to execute the laws, great sacrifices may be required, and the execute the laws, great sacrifices may be required, and the execute the laws, great sacrifices may be required, and the execute the laws, great sacrifices may be required, and the execute the laws, great sacrifices may be required, and the execute to military power be justified. I am in favor of force to maintain government anthority, especially sa against force unconstitutionally and illegaily called out to subvert it. But I am also in favor of the right to crisicise the acts of our rulers. If those in whose hands the roles of government have been placed abuse the trust, they should be held to a stern accountability. The press is the great beacon to enlighten the people, and to this end we should allow it the "largest liberty" consistent with the freedom of our institutions, as well as the preservation of the government.

dom of our institutions, so were the proposition to dispense the government. Believing, therefore, that the proposition to dispense with the Daily News as a Corporation paper is imposition whether intended as a measure of public economy or as a punishment for its opinions upon political questions, must withheid my approval of the resolution, which i returned berowith.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. United States District Court.

IMPORTANT REVENUE CASES. Before Hoo. Judge Shipman.

The Duiled States en. Ten Gases married T. R. I. contain ing palent petitionaling—Watt, Dunning & Graham, claim ents.—This case, which has occupied the court ned jury for two days, is a libel of information filed in the nam the United States, to enforce a forfeiture of a quantity of cotton goods, known in trade as patent pettioceting which were consigned by the manufacturer to Mesers Watt, Dunning & Graham, per ship Cornella Lawrence from Liverpool in July, 1857. The merchandise was invoked and entered at the Cus-

tom House, at eleven shillings storling per piece. On

The merchandise was invoised and entered at the Custom House, at eleven shillings storing per piece. On examination the government appraisers marked up the invoice price to thirteen shillings and air pence per piece, of about twenty-two per cent higher than the invoice. This appraisement was not appealed from, and the Collector therefore seized the goots.

The facus developed on the trial were, that the article of petitecating proceeded against was a natented article, and the patent owned by Robert Nield, of Leigh, England, who consigned almost all of the goods to Me-srawatt, Dunning & Graham, of New York, and Stuart & Bruther, of Finiadelphis; that the invoice price was all the goods cret him to manufacture, and more: that there was no market value for the goods in England, instead they were not in the market. The government on the other hand proved by the officials at the Appraiser's office, as well as by several incrohants, that the article was well known and had a current market value in England, and that that market value was thirteen a lillings and sixpence a piece, and introduced in cridence a large number of invoices of other imports at that price, and proved by the merchants themselves that they tried to buy the goods at a lers price, viz: thirteen shillings, and could not procure them. That they nould have parchased any quantity at thirteen shillings and sixpence, but not lees.

The Judge charged the jury that there were two facts to be found by them before they could condemn the goods—first, that the market value was greater than the movice price; and eccoudly, that the invoice was made out at less than the market price, with intent to defraud the United States.

The jury, after an absence of two hours, informed the Court that there was no possibility of an agreement, and were thereupen discharged.

Instruct Autorney smith and fir. Woodford being occurred by the claimants from the name and the park Rover, from Hawans in July, 1852. After the disagreement of the jury in the preceeding case, Mr. Assita

At a meeting of the Bank of Upper Camada.

At a meeting of the Bank of Upper Camada yesterday
the Cashier reported that the losses sustained by the
bank during the past few years amounted to \$2,100 000.

He recommended the reduction of the blarcs from \$50 to
\$20 each, which will cover the losses and leave the capital of the bank at \$2,000,000. The bank is perfectly
solvent, but wishes to face its difficulties. The Bank of Upper Canad

FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY, June 27-6 P. There is nothing new in money, and no failur are reported. Some first class short acceptance passed this morning at 6 per cent; at 5 the supple on call is in excess of the demand. The suicide of Mr. Wilson, Treasurer of the New York Central is the principal topic of convenation in financial circles. People are wondering whether or no the company will make a statement to allence the rumors whi h are current with regard to the cause of the disaster. The recent bank failures at Albany would see the research to allence the research to the cause of the disaster. of the disaster. The recent bank failures a Albaoy would seem to render some such existal tion necessary. If anything is wring, the directors may rely upon it that the more frank an candid their policy the better for the company.

The market for foreign exchange has not fairly opened yet. Bankers are stiff at 105%, and merchants are getting 105% a % for produce bitts.

The improvement in the European harvest is cal-culated to produce a marked effect on our ex-change market. If the fine weather holds out a few weeks more, we may look for a rapid rise in bills.

The stock market is extremely dull. There

The stock market is extremely dull. There is nothing doing in the railway shares, and quite a light business in State stocks and bonds. Some orders for United States stocks and Virginias arrived this morning from Europe, and some railway shares and bonds were sent home for salo. The foreign orders, assisted by the vigorous policy of the bill clique, imparted rather a better time to the dealings, light as they were. At the morning board United States 6's of 1881 advanced 1/4. Tennessees 1/4. Virginias 1/4. Missouris 1/4. Pacific Mail 1/4. Michigan Central 1/4. Illinois Central 1/4. Toledo 1/4. New York Central opened at 731/4. a decline of 1/4 from pesterday's closing price, but was railied between the boards to 731/4, and was worth about that in the afternoon. The case of money enables the bull operators to carry of money enables the bull operators to carry large amounts of this and the other prominent speculative stocks. Between the boards the market, though very dull, was a fraction better. In the afternoon dulness continued the prevailing feature. The following were the last quotations of the day:-United States 6's, regisquotations of the day:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 84% a 85; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 83% a 84; do. 5's, 1874, 77% a 77%; Virginia 6's, 41% a 42; Tennessee 6's, 37% a 37%; North Carelina 6's, 50 a 50%; Missouri 6's, 38% a 88%; Pavific Mail Steamship Company, 66% a 66%; New York Central Railroad, 73% a 73%; Eric, 22% a 23; Hudson River, 31% a 32%; Reading, 32% a 33; Michigan Central, 42% a 43; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 12% a 12%; do. guaranteed, 26% a ern Indiana, 121/4 a 121/4; do. guaranteed, 261/4 s 26%; Panama, 101 a 105; Ilvinois Central, 65% a 66; Galena and Chicago, 60 a 60%; Cleveland and Tole 23% a 23%; Chicago and Rock Island, 34% a 34%; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 62 a 56; Delaware, Lackawana and Western, 75; Milwankee and Prairie du Chien, 13; Illinois Can-Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 13; Illinois Cemtral bonds, 7's, 881/2 a 90; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 70% a 80; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 76 a 761/2.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day :--

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were \$14,690,769 01, and the balances 81,246,194 20.

The Hartford and New Haven Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, payable to the New York stockholders at the Union Bank in this city; the Hanover Bank, semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable July 5; the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable July 1; the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable July 15.

The Bank of Commerce received instructions to-day to pay, when due, the July coupons on the three millions Missouri State bonds issued to the Hannit I and St. Joseph Railroad Company. These honds were issued under stringent restric tions, and in case of default on the part of the company the State authorities have the right to foreclose the road, they having a first mortgage on nibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company are lien, simply, on a million of acres of land. The company have also an issue of second mortgage bonds, which is a second lien on the line.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio are in the city, with money to pay the interest due on the foreign debt of the State

of Ohio, on the 1st of July.

The Macon and Western Railread Company have issued the following circular notice to the holders of its stock on the registry at the conf

pany's agency in this city:

Macon, Ga., June 19, 1801.

By order of the Board of Directors, I am instructed to give notice that the payment of divisends in the city of New York is hereby cospended until the same can be lawfully resumed. Future dividends, when declared, will be paid at the company's office, in the city of Macon, Goorgia.

J. E. DAY, Secretary and Tressurer. We have New Orleans papers to the 19th and 20th inst. The True Delta of the earlier date

says:—

The market has shown but few signs of aiteration since our last, and operations of every kind continued on a exceedingly restricted scale. The demand at busing recording the recording the recording the same supplies were farmished for pinustion use. On the street there was a better demand noticeable for circle; the control of the street there was a better demand noticeable for circle; the control of the street there was a better demand noticeable for circle; the control of the street there was a better demand noticeable for circle; the control of the street there was a better demand noticeable for circle; the control of the street there was a better demand noticeable for circle; the street there was a better demand noticeable for circle; the street there was a better demand not control of the street there was a better demand.

generally ruling from 2 a 3 per cent a month.

The Picagune of the 20th remarks:

There is no longer any pressing domand for memory, and sourcely a regotiation of consequence has transpired. The banks decount to a limited extent, but freely reserve such payments as cannot well be met until the crops begin to come forward. In exchange the only transactions of note have been confined to purchase of Model Bank sterling, of which some £10,000 was taken to-day at 166% a 106%. There are no untaide bills offering, and our cwn banks decline selling at these rates. Nothing has been done in france. Small checks on the North are sold by one or two banks at per a % discount. Outside bills when offered go at 2% a 3 per cent discount.

The last Bank of England statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:-

Public deposits. £347,963 Other deposits. £347,963 Notes in circulation. 2— Rest. £4,914 On the other side of the account:—

that at a meeting of the Bank of Upper Canada. held on Tuesday, the cashier reported that the losses sustained by the bank during the past few the reduction of the shares from \$50 to \$30 each, which will cover the losses and leave the capital of the bank at \$2,000,000. The bank is perfectly solvent, but it is the wish of its officers that its affairs shall be placed on the basis of its actual, and not its nominal, capital.

Annexed is a statement of the present financia condition of the State of Iowa, as made by the Auditor to the commissioners to negotiate the war loan, under the recent act of the Legislature:

Total\$329,295 7 The liabilities show the expenditures to Janua

1. 1862.

tues of the Revel Commissioners-Bensparts & End a or to Firsh " Regional Into a War with the United States -Imperial Sympathy touts Irelant - Departure of a Vallant met week this government coceived from trusty a cate

The resources are exclusive of the taxes for